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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 460--82nd Congress

Chapter 583--2nd Session

H. R. 6773

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 460

EXTENSION WORK. Provides that appropriations available for agricultural extension work in the fiscal year 1953 (except the amount apportioned pursuant to Sec. 23 (b)(2) of the Bankhead-Jones Act) shall be paid to the States, etc., in the same proportions as appropriations in the fiscal year 1952.

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 6773

February 25, 1952 Mr. Albert introduced H. R. 6773 which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Print of bill as introduced.

April 30, 1952 House Committee reported H. R. 6773, House Report 1835. Print of bill as reported.

May 5, 1952 House passed H. R. 6773 without amendment. Print of bill as it passed the House.

May 7, 1952 H. R. 6773 referred to Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee.

June 6, 1952 Senate Committee reported with amendment H. R. 6773, Senate Report 1680. Print of bill as reported.

June 21, 1952 Senate passed H. R. 6773 as reported.

June 28, 1952 House concurred in Senate amendment.

July 7, 1952 Approved: Public Law 460

CHART OF 50 VARIOUS CHANGES

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82D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6773

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 25, 1952

MR. ALBERT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That paragraph IX, Veterans Regulation Numbered 10, as
4 amended by section 707, title VII, of the Department of
5 Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, concerning cooperative
6 extension work is amended by striking out the figure “\$555,-
7 000” and inserting in lieu thereof “\$1,071,000” and im-
8 mediately following the word “*Provided*,” the following:
9 “That \$555,000 of the appropriation made pursuant to this
10 authorization shall be apportioned to the States in accordance
11 with the apportionment of the like sum in the fiscal year

1 1944 and \$516,568 of this authorization shall be appor-
2 tioned to the States in the proportion that the net loss to a
3 State as a result of the reallocation following the 1950
4 census bears to \$516,568."

To provide for the further development of co-
operative agricultural extension work.

By Mr. ALBERT

FEBRUARY 25, 1952

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL.

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Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 1, 1952
For actions of April 30, 1952
82nd-2nd, No. 73

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HIGHLIGHTS: House debated agricultural appropriation bill. House committee reported bill increasing extension-work authorizations. Senate committee ordered reported bill to study weather-control research.

HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 7314 (pp. 4648-701).

Rejected, 45-45, an amendment by Rep. Taber to reduce Research and Marketing Act by \$278,000, to the 1952 level (p. 4689).

Rep. Miller, Nebr., offered an amendment to add an item of \$24,500,000 for a research laboratory for foot-and-mouth disease and other animal diseases, with a provision that the amount be available until expended. After a point of order by Rep. Whitten, Rep. Miller resubmitted the amendment without the provision for availability of the item until expended. Rep. Bailey offered an amendment to the amendment, providing that the funds would not be available until the House Agriculture Committee had approved a site, but he later withdrew the amendment to the amendment. After debate, it was agreed that no further action on the laboratory proposal would be taken at this time, but that a further effort would be made to reach an agreement with the Department on the matter. Rep. Miller then withdrew his amendment. (pp. 4682, 4686-8, 4691-9.)

Rep. O'Tool submitted an amendment to decrease crop and livestock estimates by \$1,058,000, but it was ruled out of order because it was offered too late (p. 4691).

Rep. Taber offered an amendment to clarify the language under control of forest pests, but action was postponed until today (p. 4700).

Rep. Gathings submitted an amendment to reduce the forest protection and management item by \$585,975. The amendment is to be debated today. (p. 4700-1.)

Rep. Sikes, Granger, Gavin, Ellsworth, and Redden objected to various cuts in Forest Service items, and Rep. Whitten discussed the matter with them (pp. 4680-5, 4666, 4670, 4683).

Rep. Whitten stated that the Department has been cut greatly in recent years, urged that the bill not be reduced further, and gave a summary of

committee actions on the bill (pp. 4646-53). Rep. Horan described various research accomplishments particularly in the light of increasing needs for food (pp. 4653-7). Rep. Stigler defended the committee bill, discussing particularly SCS, ACP, water-facilities loans, the school lunch program, and REA (pp. 4657-60). Rep. Bolton spoke on the importance of developing our natural resources (pp. 4661-2). Rep. Marshall defended SCS and ACP as a method of increasing food production (pp. 4666-70). Rep. Hill explained the contribution of sugar beets to the economy, discussed the halogenon problem, and asked support of agricultural programs to increase food production (pp. 4671-3). Rep. King, Pa., said the bill includes "charity" programs and should be cut \$300,000,000 (pp. 4673-4). Rep. McIntire commended RMA and FCA items (p. 4675). Reps. Lyre, Golden, and Andersen defended farm programs generally, particularly from the standpoints of increased food needs and fairness to farmers (pp. 4675-8). Rep. Andersen commended the Secretary's recent announcement, after Rep. Anderson's request, of price supports on hogs and eggs (pp. 4677-8). Rep. Winstead spoke in support of REA, soil conservation, extension work, research, and FHA (pp. 4678-80). Rep. Yates criticized price supports without stronger price controls on farm products (pp. 4680-2). Rep. Jensen urged better sterilization of imported bone meal to protect from anthrax disease and suggested that the Agriculture Department persuade the State Department regarding this matter (pp. 4682-3, 4688). Rep. McCormack spoke in favor of the farm program generally (pp. 4683-5). Rep. Reed, N. Y., inserted a telegram from several Farm Bureau leaders favoring reductions in the USDA budget, and Rep. Whitten countered that the Farm Bureau leadership does not speak for the farmers (p. 4690). Rep. Rooney objected to the statement in the committee report to the effect that the Wheat Agreement was a part of our foreign policy rather than for protection of our farmers (pp. 4692, 4703).

2. RECLAMATION. Rules Committee reported a resolution to consider H. R. 5368, authorizing construction and maintenance of facilities to provide water for irrigation and domestic use from the Santa Margarita River, Calif. (p. 4706).
3. PUERTO RICO. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment H. J. Res. 430, approving the constitution of Puerto Rico adopted by its citizens on Mar. 3, 1952 (Rept. No. 1832) (p. 4708).
4. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The Foreign Affairs Committee submitted a report pursuant to H. Res. 28 on its study of Austria, Yugoslavia, Italy, and Spain (H. Rept. 1834) (p. 4708).
5. EXTENSION WORK. The Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H. R. 6773, to increase the annual expense appropriation for cooperative agricultural extension work from \$555,000 to \$1,071,000 (H. Rept. 1835) (p. 4708). This bill was reported after an executive session during which three other bills (H. R. 7179, 7180, and 3977) relating to the same matter were considered.
6. PURCHASING. The Armed Services Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7405 to provide for a single supply cataloging system for the Department of Defense (H. Rept. 1838) (p. 4708).
7. COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENT. Rep. Miller, Md., resigned from the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and was elected to the Appropriations Committee (p. 4648).
8. BUDGETING. S. 913 to create a Joint Committee on the Budget, and H. R. 5100, 6029, 7621, similar bills to provide for more effective evaluation of fiscal requirements of executive agencies, were transferred from the Rules Committee to the Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee (p. 4705).

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

APRIL 30, 1952.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 6773]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6773) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to authorize appropriation of slightly more than \$500,000 to prevent funds for agricultural extension work in 15 States from being reduced as the result of the 1950 census.

In its consideration of this matter, the committee had before it two identical bills, H. R. 6773 by Mr. Albert, and H. R. 7180 by Mr. Thompson of Texas. By agreement between the two authors, the bill H. R. 6773 is reported herewith.

Agricultural extension work is carried on as a cooperative activity between the States and the Federal Government. The distribution of Federal funds to the States for this work is made on the basis of farm and rural population. As the result of the readjustment of population in the 1950 census, 15 States will receive a cut in their allotment of Federal funds for extension work beginning in the next fiscal year.

There has been no increase in the funds allotted to the States for extension work in the past several years. This means that because of the increase in prices and wages extension work in all the States has had to be curtailed somewhat. The allotment they receive today simply does not buy as much agricultural education as it bought a few years ago.

This bill will not give any State more extension funds than it is receiving today. It will merely prevent those 15 States which would

receive cuts because of the 1950 census from having to sustain those cuts in their extension program at a time when the Nation cannot afford to reduce in any manner the efficiency of its food and fiber production resources.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

TITLE 7, UNITED STATES CODE—AGRICULTURE

SEC. 343c-1. There is authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the expenses of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics and the necessary printing and distribution of information in connection with the same, the sum of **[\$555,000]** \$1,071,000 annually. The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be allotted by the Secretary of Agriculture to the several States in such amounts as he may deem necessary, and shall be paid to the several States in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and limitations as the initial payments of \$10,000 to each State appropriated under sections 341-343, 344-348 of this title. The sums appropriated pursuant to this section shall be in addition to and not in substitution for sums appropriated under sections 341-343, 344-348 of this title, as amended and supplemented, and sums otherwise appropriated for agricultural extension work: *Provided*, **[That the appropriations made pursuant to this authorization shall be apportioned to the States in accordance with the apportionment of the like sum in the fiscal year 1944.]** *That \$555,000 of the appropriation made pursuant to this authorization shall be apportioned to the States in accordance with the apportionment of the like sum in the fiscal year 1944 and \$516,568 of this authorization shall be apportioned to the States in the proportion that the net loss to a State as a result of the reallocation following the 1950 census bears to \$516,568.*



Union Calendar No. 573

82D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6773

[Report No. 1835]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 25, 1952

Mr. ALBERT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

APRIL 30, 1952

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

A BILL

To provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 *That the Act of April 24, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), as*
4 *amended by section 707, title VII, of the Department of*
5 *Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, concerning cooperative*
6 *extension work is amended by striking out the figure “\$555,-*
7 *000” and inserting in lieu thereof “\$1,071,000” and im-*
8 *mediately following the word “*Provided*,” the following:*
9 *“That \$555,000 of the appropriation made pursuant to this*
10 *authorization shall be apportioned to the States in accordance*
11 *with the apportionment of the like sum in the fiscal year*

82d CONGRESS H. R. 6773
2d SESSION

[Report No. 1835]

A BILL

To provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

By MR. ALBERT

FEBRUARY 25, 1952

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

April 30, 1952

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

1 1944 and \$516,568 of this authorization shall be appor-
2 tioned to the States in the proportion that the net loss to a
3 State as a result of the reallocation following the 1950
4 census bears to \$516,568."

— H. R. 6773 —

AN ACT

That the bill introduced in the House of Representatives on January 21, 1936, by Representative John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, entitled "An Act to amend the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933, and for other purposes," be referred to the Committee on Small Business.

82D CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 6773

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 7 (legislative day, MAY 1), 1952

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act of April 24, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), as
4 amended by section 707, title VII, of the Department of
5 Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, concerning cooperative
6 extension work is amended by striking out the figure “\$555,-
7 000” and inserting in lieu thereof “\$1,071,000” and im-
8 mediately following the word “*Provided*,” the following:
9 “That \$555,000 of the appropriation made pursuant to this
10 authorization shall be apportioned to the States in accordance
11 with the apportionment of the like sum in the fiscal year

1 1944 and \$516,568 of this authorization shall be appor-
2 tioned to the States in the proportion that the net loss to a
3 State as a result of the reallocation following the 1950
4 census bears to \$516,568."

Passed the House of Representatives May 5, 1952.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide for the further development of co-operative agricultural extension work.

MAY 7 (legislative day, MAY 1), 1952

It read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued May 6, 1952
For actions of May 5, 1952
82nd-2nd, No. 75

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HIGHLIGHTS: Both houses received President's message recommending flood-insurance program. House passed additional extension-work authorization bill. House passed bill increasing GSA authority over vehicles and furniture. House received supplemental estimate for water conservation project and SOS flood rehabilitation. House received GAO report on 1949 CCC grain transactions. Senate referred foreign-aid bill to Armed Services Committee for further study. USDA appropriation bill referred to Senate committee.

HOUSE

1. **FLOOD INSURANCE.** Both Houses received the President's message recommending a flood-insurance program and transmitting a proposed bill to carry out his recommendation to Banking and Currency Committees (H. Doc. 458). The proposed bill is printed in the Record. It authorizes RFC to provide either insurance or re-insurance against losses resulting from floods, with a maximum of \$250,000 or 90% whichever is lower; authorizes Federal agencies that make or guarantee loans to require borrowers to purchase flood insurance where it is available; and provides that the flood-insurance program be on an experimental basis for the first few years. (pp. 4870-2, 4831.)
2. **EXTENSION WORK.** Passed without amendment H. R. 6773, authorizing appropriation of \$516,000 annually additional for agricultural extension work, in order to keep certain States from losing money because of new population figures in the 1950 census (pp. 4834-5).
3. **VEHICLES, FURNITURE.** Passed as reported H. R. 4924, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act so as to authorize GSA to establish and operate motor vehicle pools and systems and to provide office furniture and furnishing when agencies are moved to new locations, to direct the Administrator to report the unauthorized use of Government vehicles, etc. (pp. 4875-6).
4. **SOIL-CONSERVATION APPROPRIATIONS.** Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$190,000 for the Angostura water conservation and utilization project and a proposed provision continuing the availability of SOS

flood-rehabilitation funds through December 1952; to Appropriations Committee (H. Doc. 454) (p. 4906).

5. GRAIN INVESTIGATION. Received from the Comptroller General a report of an investigation of a series of questionable grain transactions in 1949 between CCC and Cargill, Inc.; to Expenditures in the Executive Departments Committee (p. 4906).

6. FOREST LANDS. Concurred in the Senate amendment of the title of H. R. 4199, to authorize transfer of certain lands of the Blue Ridge Parkway from the Interior Department to the Agriculture Department for administration by the Forest Service (pp. 4872-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.

7. EDUCATION; ALASKA. Passed without amendment H. R. 6922, to amend Sec. 22 (relating to the endowment and support of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts) of the act of June 29, 1935, so as to extend its benefits to certain colleges in Alaska (p. 4883).

8. RECLAMATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Passed without amendment H. R. 2643, to consolidate the Parker Dam power project and the Davis Dam project (p. 4883).

9. WATER COMPACT. Passed without amendment S. 1783, to authorize Okla., Tex., and N. Mex. to enter a compact relating to Canadian River waters (pp. 4878-9). This bill will now be sent to the President.

10. ALASKA LANDS. Passed as reported H. R. 3382, to authorize the Interior Department to lease withdrawn or reserved public lands in Alaska for dock, wharf, and landing-site purposes (pp. 4883-4).

11. PURCHASING. Began debate on H. R. 7405, to provide for a single supply cataloging system in the Defense Department (pp. 4885-96).

12. INDIANS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment H. J. Res. 8, to direct the Interior Department to study the qualifications of Indians to manage their own affairs without Government supervision and control (H. Rept. 1841) (p. 4907).

13. BUILDINGS. H. R. 4323, to authorize GSA to enter long-term lease-purchase agreements, was stricken from the consent calendar at the request of Rep. Trimble (p. 4873). (This does not mean that the bill is defeated but merely that it will not be passed by unanimous consent on the calendar call.)

14. PURCHASING; BUILDINGS; PROPERTY MANAGEMENT. H. R. 5350, to make various amendments to the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (including provisions regarding the General Supply Fund, sales of surplus property, a Buildings Management Fund, etc.), was passed over, on request of Rep. Cunningham, because "there are no departmental reports accompanying this bill" and "the Department of Defense is opposed to it" (p. 4876).

SENATE

15. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Referred this bill, H. R. 7314, to the Appropriations Committee (p. 4829).

16. FOREIGN AID. Adopted a motion to refer for further study S. 3086, to extend the Mutual Security Act for the fiscal year 1953, to the Armed Services Committee, with instructions to report the bill back by May 15. A motion to reconsider this vote was tabled. (pp. 4831-47.)

It has been clearly shown that railroad employees have lost a substantial proportion of the protection we meant to provide for them with respect to unemployment. That protection needs to be restored. Whether the railroad law is now more or less liberal than the State systems or would be more or less liberal when the bill is enacted has no bearing on our obligation to give back what changing times have taken away. We know that the same problem has presented itself with respect to the State systems and has not been adequately met. Because it has not been adequately met we now have pending in Congress proposals to use Federal funds to supplement State-benefit payments on an emergency basis. Certainly under these circumstances the injection of comparisons with State systems represents the use of an irrelevant and inadequate standard of comparison.

The second objection made by the railroad companies is just as fallacious. They have been allowed for some years to pay contributions at a rate of only one-half of 1 percent, not because it would have been improper to collect the full 3-percent basic rate if that amount had been needed, but simply because a lesser amount was necessary to support the benefits that Congress had seen fit to provide. Our enactment of the sliding-scale method of fixing the contribution rate cannot now be used to hamper us in determining what are proper benefit rates. The grant of relief from making payments higher than are needed is no commitment against providing needed benefit rates and allowing the sliding scale to fix the contributions at the rate necessary to meet those benefit payments. The railroads make no contention that the enactment of this bill would cause them to pay more than the minimum one-half-of-1-percent rate for some years nor that it would ever require them to pay more than the 3-percent basic rate.

(Mr. CROSSEY asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

(Mr. WOLVERTON asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read a third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 6525) was laid on the table.

AMENDING SECTION 1498 OF TITLE 28, UNITED STATES CODE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3975) to amend section 1498 of title 28, United States Code, so as to permit a joint patentee to bring suit on a patent in the Court of Claims in certain cases where one or more of his copatentees is barred from doing so.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 1498 of title 28, United States Code, is amended to read as follows:

§ 1498. Patent cases.

"Whenever an invention described in and covered by a patent of the United States is used or manufactured by or for the United States without license of the owner thereof or lawful right to use or manufacture the same, the owner's remedy shall be by action against the United States in the Court of Claims for the recovery of his reasonable and entire compensation for such use and manufacture.

"The court shall not award compensation under this section if the claim is based on the use or manufacture by or for the United States of any article owned, leased, used by, or in the possession of the United States prior to July 1, 1918.

"This section shall not confer a right of action on any patentee who, when he makes such a claim, is in the employment or service of the United States, or any assignee of such patentee, and shall not apply to any device discovered or invented by an employee during the time of such employment or service; but nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to deprive a joint patentee of any right of action which would otherwise be conferred upon him by this section solely on the ground that one or more of his copatentees is in the employment or service of the United States at the time such claim is made, or was in the employment or service of the United States at the time of the discovery or invention."

With the following committee amendment:

That the first two sentences of the fourth paragraph of section 1498 of title 28, United States Code, is amended by substituting the following therefor:

"A Government employee shall have the right to bring suit against the Government under this section except where he was in a position to order, influence, or induce use of the invention by the Government. This section shall not confer a right of action on any patentee or any assignee of such patentee with respect to any invention discovered or invented by a person while in the employment or service of the United States, where the invention was related to the official functions of the employee, in cases in which such functions included research and development, or in the making of which Government time materials or facilities were used."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6922) to amend section 22 (relating to the endowment and support of colleges of agriculture and the mechanic arts) of the Act of June 29, 1935, so as to extend the benefits of such section to certain colleges in the Territory of Alaska.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first sentence of section 22 of the act of June 29, 1935 (7 U. S. C., sec. 329), is amended by striking out "colleges in the several States and the Territory of Hawaii" and inserting in lieu thereof "colleges in the several States and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii."

Sec. 2. Paragraph (a) of such section 22 is amended by striking out "\$980,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,000,000."

Sec. 3. The first sentence of paragraph (b) of such section 22 is amended by striking out "\$1,500,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,501,500."

Sec. 4. The second and third sentence of paragraph (b) of such section 22 are amended to read as follows: "The sums appropriated in pursuance of paragraph (a) shall be paid annually to the several States and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii in equal shares. The sums appropriated in pursuance of paragraph (b) shall be in addition to sums appropriated in pursuance of paragraph (a) and shall be allotted and paid annually to each of the several States and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii in the proportion which the total population of each such State and Territory bears to the total population of all the States and the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, as determined by the last preceding decennial census."

Sec. 5. The amendments made by this act shall take effect on the first day of the first fiscal year beginning on or after the date of the enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONSOLIDATING PARKER DAM POWER PROJECT AND DAVIS DAM PROJECT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2643) to consolidate the Parker Dam power project and the Davis Dam project.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purposes of effecting economies and increased efficiency in the construction, operation, and maintenance thereof and of accounting for the return of reimbursable costs, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized and directed to consolidate and administer as a single project to be known as the Parker-Davis project, Arizona-California-Nevada, the projects known as the Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California, and the Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to alter or affect in any way the Boulder Canyon Project Act (45 Stat. 1057), the Boulder Canyon Project Adjustment Act (54 Stat. 774), or the treaty between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, signed at Washington on February 3, 1944, relating to the utilization of the waters of the Colorado and Tijuana Rivers and of the Rio Grande from Fort Quitman, Tex., to the Gulf of Mexico: *Provided further*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to alter or affect in any way any right or obligation of the United States or any other party under contracts heretofore entered into by the United States.

Sec. 2. Funds heretofore appropriated for the Parker Dam power project, Arizona-California, and the Davis Dam project, Arizona-Nevada, shall be consolidated and shall be and remain available for the purposes for which they were appropriated.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LEASING RESERVED PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA FOR DOCK, WHARF, AND LANDING-SITE PURPOSES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3882) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease withdrawn or reserved public lands in Alaska for dock, wharf, and landing-site purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior may, in his discretion and subject to such regulations, terms, and conditions as he may prescribe, issue a lease or permit for the use of any tract of withdrawn or reserved public land in the Territory of Alaska for dock, wharf, and landing-site purposes.

Where lands have been withdrawn or reserved in aid of a function of a Federal department or agency other than the Department of the Interior, or of the Territory, or of a municipality, water district, or other local governmental subdivision or agency, the Secretary may issue leases or permits under this act only with the consent of such Federal department or agency, or of the Territory, or of such local governmental unit, and subject to any conditions which that department or agency, or the Territory, or that local governmental unit may prescribe to insure the adequate utilization and protection of the lands for the primary purposes for which they have been withdrawn or reserved, or are administered.

SEC. 2. The Secretary may issue a lease or permit for the use of lands under this act for a period not exceeding 20 years. Any renewal of such lease or permit may likewise be issued for a period not exceeding 20 years. The Secretary shall include a provision in the lease or permit that the public shall have access to and proper use of the docks, wharves, and landing sites on the lands covered by the lease or permit, at such reasonable rates of toll as may be prescribed by the Secretary. The Secretary shall also include a provision in the lease or permit reserving a roadway, of such width as he may find reasonable, adjacent to the shore line as near as may be practicable, for the use of the public as a highway.

SEC. 3. Nothing in this act shall be construed to apply to lands in any national forest, or national park or monument, or to any Indian lands, or lands set aside or held for the use or benefit of Indians, including lands over which jurisdiction has been transferred to the Department of the Interior by Executive order for the use of Indians.

SEC. 4. All moneys received from any lease or permit for the use of lands under this act shall be disposed of in the same manner as moneys received from the sale of public lands.

SEC. 5. That portion of the second proviso of section 10 of the act of May 14, 1898 (30 Stat. 413; 48 U. S. C., sec. 462), which reads as follows is hereby repealed: "and that the Secretary of the Interior may grant the use of such reserved lands abutting on the water front to any citizen or association of citizens, or to any corporation incorporated under the laws of the United States or under the laws of any State or Territory, for landings, and wharves, with the provision that the public shall have access to and proper use of such wharves, and landings, at reasonable rates of toll to be prescribed by said Secretary, and a roadway 60 feet in width, parallel to the shore line as near as may be practicable, shall be reserved for the use of the public as a highway."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 13, insert "The Secretary shall include a provision in the lease or permit giving the lessee or permittee the first right to any renewal of such lease or permit."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING ADDITIONAL LAND TO APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL MONUMENT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 6439) to authorize the addition of land to the Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, Va., and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to acquire, in such manner as he shall consider to be in the public interest, any land or interests in land, within a distance of 1½ miles from the historic Appomattox Court House site, Virginia, which he shall consider to be suitable for addition to the Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument. The Secretary is authorized also to dispose of any surplus monument lands in such manner, as he shall consider appropriate, or to exchange any monument lands for non-Federal lands of approximately equal value when, in his opinion, such action is in the interest of the United States. Properties acquired pursuant to this act shall become a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 6, after the words "United States," insert "The total area of this national monument as it may be revised pursuant to this act shall be no greater than its present acreage."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GOVERNMENT-OWNED MAGNESIUM FOUNDRY AT TETERBORO, N. J.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2223) to authorize and direct the Administrator of General Services to transfer to the Department of the Navy the Government-owned magnesium foundry at Teterboro, N. J.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Administrator of General Services is authorized and directed to transfer to the Department of the Navy, without reimbursement or exchange of funds, the facility at Teterboro, N. J., known as the Government-owned magnesium foundry, comprising Plancors 8 and 132.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CLAIMS OF CERTAIN EMPLOYEES OF THE BUREAU OF PRISONS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4241) to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims with respect to claims against the United States of certain employees of the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 6773) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of April 24, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), as amended by section 707, title VII, of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, concerning cooperative extension work is amended by striking out the figure "\$555,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$1,071,000" and immediately following the word "Provided," the following: "That \$555,000 of the appropriation made pursuant to this authorization shall be apportioned to the States in accordance with the apportionment of the like sum in the fiscal year 1944 and \$516,568 of this authorization shall be apportioned to the States in the proportion that the net loss to a State as a result of the reallocation following the 1950 census bears to \$516,568."

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, the bill under consideration has been worked out by the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. CARL ALBERT, and myself, after many conferences and hearings on the subject.

Under the laws governing the Extension Service funds, the various States receive a share which is apportioned in accordance with the farm and rural population. In the 1950 census 17 States showed a shrinkage in farm population, according to the formula established by the Bureau of the Census. Among these the heaviest losers were Texas and Oklahoma. That the present formula is inadequate and faulty is perfectly apparent.

The agricultural output has uniformly increased in the States which, along with Texas and Oklahoma, would have their Extension Service appropriation reduced. However, more and more farmers and ranchers are taking advantage of good roads and mechanization to move their families into the nearby towns. According to the census, any community of 2,500 or more population is classified as urban, even though the greater proportion of the citizens may be employed directly or indirectly in agriculture.

In Texas, one of the most important functions of the Extension Service is the 4-H Club work. Certainly it is not necessary to point out to the House the tremendous importance of the 4-H Club activities. In Texas the number participating has consistently increased since 1940, when the figure stood at 88,091. At the end of 1951 this figure stood at 116,979.

The House will, I am sure, give consideration to the fact that the cost of every undertaking has increased in recent years. In spite of this fact the work of the Extension Service has continued to expand. To reduce it in any State in the Union at this time would be a very serious mistake and would reflect a policy

which, I believe, is extremely shortsighted.

This bill would merely keep the States which would otherwise suffer a reduction on exactly the basis where they now stand.

I urge the passage of the measure immediately so that it may receive early consideration in the other body and may then be considered in a supplemental appropriation bill during the current session. Thus the great work of the Extension Service will continue uninterrupted.

Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to express my great appreciation to the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. CARL ALBERT. He and I have worked side by side in all phases of the legislation. He certainly deserves the greatest credit for bringing it to the House at this time. I know that the membership of this body appreciates what he has done, and that every man, woman, and child whose life is made better and more fruitful through the Extension Service will join me in applauding work so well done.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, first of all, I want to thank my colleague for his fine tribute. Second, I desire to take this means of expressing my personal appreciation for the efforts of the gentleman from Texas who was coauthor of the measure which we are now considering. Without his assistance this matter could not have progressed to the point of passage.

I am sure that all those interested in the 4-H Club program and other activities of the Extension Service in the great State of Texas and in 14 other States join me in expressing appreciation for the gentleman's fine contribution.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill just passed, H. R. 6773.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

EXTENDING TIME FOR HOSPITAL CONSTRUCTION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. TRIMBLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7496) to amend the act of August 7, 1946, providing for the establishment of a modern, adequate, and efficient hospital center in the District of Columbia, as amended, so as to extend to June 30, 1957, the period for authorization for appropriations for carrying out the purpose of the act as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Reserving the right to object, this is simply extending the time for the completion of this work?

Mr. TRIMBLE. That is right. The gentleman is correct.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 6 of the act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a modern, adequate, and efficient hospital center in the District of Columbia," approved August 7, 1946, as amended, by striking out "June 30, 1952" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1957."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently there is no quorum present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 67]

Abbitt	Garmatz	Mumma
Adair	Gary	Murdock
Addonizio	Gore	Murphy
Andrews	Graham	Norrell
Anfuso	Granahan	O'Brien, N. Y.
Armstrong	Grant	O'Konski
Ayres	Greep	O'Neill
Bailey	Greenwood	Osmers
Baring	Gwin	O'Toole
Barrett	Hall	Passman
Battle	Leonard W.	Patterson
Beall	Halleck	Philbin
Beamer	Harden	Polk
Beckworth	Hart	Potter
Bender	Harvey	Poulsen
Bolling	Hays, Ohio	Powell
Bolton	Hedrick	Rabaut
Bow	Heffernan	Rains
Boykin	Heller	Ramsay
Brown	Herlong	Redden
Brownson	Hess	Reece, Tenn.
Bryson	Hoffman, Ill.	Ribicoff
Buckley	Jarman	Roberts
Burdick	Jenkins	Robeson
Burnside	Jensen	Roosevelt
Burton	Johnson	Ross
Bush	Jonas	Sabath
Canfield	Jones, Mo.	Sadlak
Carlyle	Jones,	St. George
Carrigg	Hamilton C.	Sasscer
Case	Jones,	Saylor
Celler	Woodrow W.	Scott, Hardie
Chelf	Judd	Sheehan
Chipefield	Kee	Sheppard
Chudoff	Kelley, Pa.	Short
Church	Kennedy	Sieminski
Clemente	Kerr	Sikes
Combs	Kersten, Wis.	Smith, Wis.
Cooley	King, Calif.	Stanley
Corbett	King, Pa.	Steed
Coudert	Klein	Stigler
Crumpacker	Lane	Stockman
Davis, Ga.	Latham	Sutton
Dawson	Lesinski	Tackett
DeGraffenreid	Lind	Taylor
Delaney	McCarthy	Toll
Dempsey	McConnell	Van Pelt
Denton	McCulloch	Velde
Dingell	McGrath	Watts
Dollinger	McGregor	Welch
Donohue	McKinnon	Werdel
Donovan	Mack, Ill.	Wharton
Dorn	Madden	Wheeler
Elliott	Marshall	Wickersham
Elston	Miller, Md.	Williams, Miss.
Engle	Miller, N. Y.	Williams, N. Y.
Fallon	Morano	Wilson, Ind.
Feighan	Morris	Wood, Ga.
Fine	Morrison	Woodruff
Flood	Morton	Yates
Gamble	Multer	

The SPEAKER. On this roll call, 248 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT], and I may extend our remarks in the Record just before the passage of the bill H. R. 6773.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

DEFENSE CATALOGING AND STANDARDIZATION ACT

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 7405) to prove for an economical, efficient, and effective supply management organization within the Department of Defense through the establishment of a single supply cataloging system, the standardization of supplies and the more efficient use of supply testing, inspection, and acceptance facilities and services, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Defense Cataloging and Standardization Act."

SEC. 2. There is hereby established within the Munitions Board of the Department of Defense, the Defense Supply Management Agency, hereinafter referred to as the "Agency." This Agency shall develop a single catalog system and related supply standardization program.

SEC. 3. There shall be a Director of the Agency and a Deputy Director, who shall act as Director in the absence or disability of the Director, and shall perform such other duties as are prescribed by the Director. The Director and Deputy Director shall be appointed by the Secretary of Defense, without regard to the civil-service laws. The Director shall receive compensation at the rate of \$14,000 a year, and the Deputy Director shall receive compensation at the rate of \$12,500 a year. With the exception of the first Director appointed under this Act, the Director and Deputy Director shall be appointed from civilian life.

SEC. 4. (a) In cataloging, the Agency shall name, describe, classify, and number each item repetitively used, purchased, stocked, or distributed, by the Department of Defense or any of the departments thereof, by such methods and in such manner that only one distinctive combination of letters or numbers or both will identify the same item either within a bureau or service, between bureaus or services, or between the departments. The single item identification shall be used for all functions of supply from original purchase to final field or area disposal. There shall be a single catalog, which may consist of a number of volumes, sections, or supplements, in which all items of supply shall be included and in which there shall appear information on each item needed for supply operations such as descriptive and performance data, size, weight, cubage, packaging or packing data, a standard quantitative measurement unit, and such other related data as is determined by the Director of the Agency to be necessary or desirable.

(b) In supply standardization, it shall be the duty of the Agency to achieve the highest

practicable degree possible in the standardization of items used throughout the Department of Defense, through the development and use of single specifications, in the elimination of overlapping and duplicating item specifications, and in the reduction of the number of sizes, kinds, or types of generally similar items. The greatest practicable degree of standardization of methods of packing, packaging, and preservation of such items shall be achieved, together with the most efficient use of services and facilities concerned with the inspection, testing and acceptance of such items.

SEC. 5. The Director shall—

(a) establish, develop, and maintain the single supply catalog and standardization program herein established;

(b) provide for, direct, and coordinate the progressive utilization of the single supply catalog provided for herein in all supply functions within the Department of Defense, its departments, bureaus, and services from requirements determination through ultimate disposal;

(c) provide for, direct, review, and approve all item names, item descriptions, and description patterns, the screening, consolidation, classification, and numbering of item descriptions and the publication and distribution of the single supply catalog;

(d) establish and maintain liaison with industry advisory groups to coordinate the development of the single supply catalog and standardization program herein established with the best practices of industry in order to obtain to the greatest extent practicable the cooperation and participation of industry in the program;

(e) review, amend, revise, promulgate, and establish within the Department of Defense military specifications, standards, and qualified product lists and resolve differences between military departments, bureaus, and services with respect to the same;

(f) assign among the military departments, bureaus, and services within the Department of Defense when practical and consistent with their capacity and supply interest, the responsibility for portions of the cataloging and standardization programs herein established, and establish time schedules for the completion of such assignments; and

(g) make final decisions in all matters concerned with the cataloging and standardization authority established in this act, subject to review and modification by the Secretary of Defense.

SEC. 6. When portions of the single supply catalog provided for herein are complete and ready for use they shall be distributed by the Agency and all existing catalogs shall be replaced. Thereafter all departments, bureaus, and services within the Department of Defense shall use such single supply catalog and no other. All property reports and records shall use the nomenclature, item numbers, and descriptive data as published in the single supply catalog.

Sec. 7. Following the publication and promulgation of the single supply catalog or portions thereof as provided herein only those items of supply listed therein shall thereafter be procured for repetitive use in the departments, bureaus, and services of the Department of Defense: *Provided*, however, That items so cataloged may be changed from time to time to include new items and to delete obsolete items: *Provided further*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the military departments in the Department of Defense from acquiring new items required to carry out their missions: *And provided further*, That such new items when and if acquired shall be immediately submitted to the Director of the Agency for inclusion in the cataloging and standardization program established in this act.

SEC. 8. The Munitions Board shall provide such personnel facilities and other administrative services as may be required by the Agency to carry out the purposes of this act.

SEC. 9. The Director of the Agency shall transmit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives on January 31 and July 31 of each year, progress reports on cataloging from each of the military departments within the Department of Defense for the previous 6 months between July 1 and December 31 and January 1 and June 30, respectively. These reports shall contain—

(a) the number of single supply catalog sections or portions published and the titles;

(b) the number of Munitions Board item identification numbers which have replaced, for all supply purposes, former item identifications, stock or, catalog numbers;

(c) the reduction in the number of separate item identifications achieved; and

(d) such other information as the Director considers will best inform the Congress of the status and progress of the cataloging program herein established.

SEC. 10. The Director of the Agency shall transmit to the Committees on Armed Services of the Senate and House of Representatives on January 31 and July 31 of each year, progress reports on standardization within the military departments in the Department of Defense for the previous 6 months between July 1 and December 31 and January 1 and June 30 respectively. The report shall contain—

(a) the number of separate specifications which have been consolidated into single specifications for the use of all of the military departments, bureaus, and services;

(b) the reduction achieved in the number of sizes, kinds, or types of generally similar items;

(c) duplications eliminated in services, space, and facilities; and

(d) such other information as the Director considers will best inform the Congress of the progress of the standardization program herein established.

SEC. 11. Nothing in this act shall be construed to limit the authority of the Administrator of General Services to coordinate the cataloging and standardization programs of the General Services Administration with the cataloging and standardization program of the Agency under this act, by delegation of authority under the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, or by such other means as may be agreed upon by said Administrator and the Director of the Agency.

SEC. 12. Nothing in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 shall impair or limit the authority of the Director of the Agency under this act.

SEC. 13. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums of money as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of this act.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to provide for an economical, efficient, and effective supply management organization within the Department of Defense through the establishment of a single supply cataloging system, the standardization of supplies and the more efficient use of supply testing, inspection, packaging, and acceptance facilities and services."

Mr. VINSON (interrupting the reading of the bill). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the further reading of the bill, and that the bill, with committee amendments, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. HOLIFIELD. I am opposed to the bill, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is any Member of the minority opposed to the bill who demands a second? If not, without objection, a second will be considered as ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. VINSON] will be recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from California [Mr. HOLIFIELD] will be recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I yield 10 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. HÉBERT].

Mr. HÉBERT. Mr. Speaker, this bill comes before you today as the result of a long study by a special subcommittee of the House Committee on Armed Services. A study which began last September and which culminated in a series of public hearings during which time every phase and facet of this complex problem was explored. I think it well that I pay public tribute at this time to the splendid work done by every member of the subcommittee, which was in attendance at all public hearings, and participated very actively in the development of the bill, which we now bring before you. I think special mention should be made of our staff members, Paul Monahan, who developed the items which we discussed, the committee counsel, John Courtney, and his assistant, Dick Webb, and certainly the able assistance given us by the sage of the committee, our distinguished chairman, the gentleman from Georgia, who sat in with the subcommittee and participated in writing the final draft of the bill, which is introduced in the name of our distinguished colleague, the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON], who really has carried the torch for a single catalog for the Department of Defense for many years.

Mr. Speaker, the bill which comes before you today is a bill, putting into law and giving the effect of statute to that which has already been put into effect by directive by the Department of Defense. The bill before you spells out in positive and affirmative terms the exact policy and conduct for the establishment of a single supply catalog in the Department of Defense. It spells out the duties and powers of the Director and it sets up the entire operation within the framework of the Munitions Board. It is a definite and positive approach to the subject which has been under discussion for many, many years, but about which nothing definite has been done.

In order that you might better understand the problem, and in order that the country might better understand the problem, we placed on exhibit in our hearing room specific and definite examples of what we believed to be inefficient buying practices of the Armed Forces. That exhibit came to be known, as you well know, as the chamber of horrors. I might say it was a horrible example of waste in the military.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE ON BUDGET AND FINANCE
(For Department Staff Only)

Issued June 5, 1952
For actions of June 4, 1952
82nd-2nd, No. 96

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate debated defense production bill agreeing to exempt fresh fruits and vegetables from price control. Senate committee reported bill to extend dual parity on basic commodities for 2 years. Senate committee ordered reported bill to adjust extension-work authorizations in view of new census. House deferred consideration of conference report on 3rd supplemental appropriation bill until Thurs. House conferees appointed on road authorizations bill. President approved flood-rehabilitation appropriation measure.

SUMMARY

1. **DEFENSE PRODUCTION.** Continued debate on S. 2594, to amend and extend the Defense Production Act (pp. 6608-32).

Amendments agreed to included the following:

By Sen. Holland, providing that no price ceiling shall be established or maintained on fresh fruits or vegetables (pp. 6672-4).

By Sen. Fulbright, providing for judicial review of Labor Department decisions under the Public Contracts Act (pp. 6638-41).

By Sen. Ferguson, to prevent use of this legislation to implement decisions of the International Materials Conference, by a 43-40 vote (pp. 6645-59).

Amendments rejected included the following:

By Sen. Capsehart, to suspend price-wage controls unless the consumer index rises 3 points, by a 23-57 vote (pp. 6659-62).

By Sen. Dirksen, to suspend price controls on agricultural and fish products not in short supply, by a 33-44 vote (pp. 6662-4).

By Sen. Mundt, to provide for import controls on oats, rye, barley, and wheat, by a 36-46 vote (pp. 6664-9).

By Sen. Dirksen, prohibiting price control on agricultural products, by a 29-49 vote (pp. 6674-7).

By Sen. Aiken, authorizing some flexibility in administration of the import-control provision, by a 38-38 vote (pp. 6677-9).

2. **PARITY FORMULA.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendment S. 2115, to continue the existing parity formula for basic commodities until Jan. 1, 1956 (S. Rept. 1674) (p. 6603).

3. **EXTENSION WORK.** The Agriculture and Forestry Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 6773, to adjust extension-work authorizations, with

an amendment which, the "Daily Digest" states, "would freeze extension funds in the fiscal year 1953 in the same manner as they were allocated in fiscal 1952" (p. D538).

~~4. PURCHASING.~~ The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments S. 2487, to permit judicial review of decisions of Government contracting officers involving questions of fact arising under Government contracts in cases other than those in which fraud is alleged (H. Rept. 1670) (pp. 6602-3).

5. ~~IMMIGRATION.~~ The Judiciary Committee reported with amendment S. Res. 326, to investigate problems connected with emigration of refugees from Western European nations (S. Rept. 1671) (p. 6603).

6. ~~AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953.~~ Sen. Anderson submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to this bill, H. R. 7314 (p. 6606).

~~HOUSE~~

7. ~~FOREIGN AID.~~ Conference filed their report on H. R. 7005, to amend the Mutual Security Act of 1951 (H. Rept. 2031). The total authorization agreed upon was \$6,447,730,750 which was reached by dividing equally the amounts previously authorized by both Houses. A total of \$4,508,424,500 is for military assistance and \$1,305,238,500 is for economic and technical assistance. The conferees agreed to the Senate amendment providing for carry-over of unexpended balances, and eliminated a House provision limiting dollar expenditures under the act for supplies, equipment, and commodities in the technical assistance program. The conferees also expect the Administrator of TCA to cut to reasonable levels all "staffs in Washington concerned with Point 4." The conferees included language to insure that small business will share equitably in the TCA programs, and agreed that \$16,481,000 be contributed to the UN but that in no case should this Country's contribution exceed more than one-third of contributions from all other governments. (pp. 6684-91.)

8. ~~ROAD AUTHORIZATIONS.~~ Reps. Fallon, Trumbo, Dempsey, Jones (Ala.), Dandero, McGroger, and Angell were appointed as conferees on H. R. 7340, authorizing appropriations for road construction in 1954 and 1955 (p. 6683). Senate conferees were appointed June 3.

9. ~~THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952.~~ Consideration of the conference report on this bill, H. R. 6947, was deferred until Thursday when a point of order regarding presence of a quorum was raised by Rep. Fisher (p. 6691).

10. ~~EMERGENCY POWERS.~~ The "Daily Digest" states that "Agreement was reached on the Emergency Powers Confirmation Act, and an amended bill will be introduced and reported favorably to the House" (p. D540).

11. ~~PERSONNEL.~~ Received from this Department a proposed bill to establish an additional Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and an Administrative Assistant Secretary, to authorize the Secretary to delegate his functions, and to require a periodic review by the Secretary of the management of the Department (p. 6684).

12. ~~FOREIGN TRADE.~~ Rep. Tabor criticized the State Department's recent action in entering into an agreement with Chile and Cuba giving Chile a large share of the American colored dried bean market in Cuba without consulting the farmers (p. 6690).

Rep. Hill also spoke on this subject and claimed the State Department is giving away our foreign markets while the CCC owns over 4,500,000 bags of dried beans which he claimed will have "to be given away later in exchange for token payments" (pp. 6690-1).

Calendar No. 1610

82d CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 1680

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

JUNE 6 (legislative day JUNE 5), 1952.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

R E P O R T

To accompany H. R. 6773]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6773) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass with an amendment.

STATEMENT

H. R. 6773 as passed by the House of Representatives would authorize an additional appropriation of \$516,000 to prevent funds for agricultural extension work in 15 States from being reduced as a result of the 1950 census. With the amendment recommended by your committee, H. R. 6773 would not authorize any additional funds for extension work; but would require funds available for extension work in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953 (except \$500,000 available for special problems under section 23 (b) (2) of the Bankhead-Jones Act) to be apportioned among the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico on the same basis as in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952. This would prevent further reductions of any State's share of Federal extension service funds in the fiscal year 1953 on account of the 1950 census.

Extension service funds are apportioned under the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 (7 U. S. C. 343) and the Capper-Ketcham Act of 1928 (7 U. S. C. 343a) on the basis of rural population, and under section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act (7 U. S. C. 343c) on the basis of farm population, as determined by the latest census. The 1950 figures for rural population were used in computing the apportionment of extension service funds for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and this resulted in a shift of \$173,637.01 in the apportionment of Federal funds for the 1952 fiscal year (24 States losing and the balance gain-

ing). The 1950 census figures for farm population were not available at the time the apportionment was made for the 1952 fiscal year; but will be available for use in making the apportionment for the 1953 fiscal year, and will result in a shift of \$409,694.14, which in the case of certain States would eliminate all or part of the gains or losses in the 1952 fiscal year. The total shift in funds resulting from application of the 1950 census would be \$516,568 (15 States losing and the balance gaining). Texas, for instance, would lose \$200,574.57, and Oklahoma would lose \$96,158.85. It was testified before your committee that the losses which would be occasioned in these States and others in the 1953 fiscal year by application of the 1950 census would impair their extension programs by requiring reductions in county staffs below the number essential to carry out the work and possibly would require complete elimination of extension service for farmers in certain areas. On the other hand it was not shown that the States which would gain in the fiscal year 1953 had any urgent need for additional funds. Finally, it appeared that changes in definitions and other factors involved in the taking of the census, as well as actual population shifts, contributed to the difference between the applicable 1940 and 1950 census figures. Your committee believes that the entire matter of allocating extension funds requires further investigation, and consequently recommends that the apportionment made in 1952 be frozen for 1 year, as provided in the committee amendment.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORT

A copy of the report of the Department of Agriculture on S. 2895, which was identical to H. R. 6773 as it passed the House, and a table showing changes in apportionment which have resulted in the fiscal year 1952 and would result in the fiscal year 1953 are attached as a part of this report.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, May 27, 1952.

ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This is in reply to your request of March 19 for a report on S. 2895, introduced on March 18, 1952, a bill to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

The objective of S. 2895 is to increase the authorization contained in the act of April 24, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 343c-1) as amended by section 707, title VII of the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944 from \$555,000 to \$1,071,000, with the provision that the increased funds shall be apportioned to the States in the proportion that the net loss to a State as a result of the reallocation following the 1950 census bears to \$516,568.

The several acts of Congress making provision for cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics specify the basis on which the funds annually appropriated thereunder shall be allotted to the several States and Territories. The annual allotments under the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914, and the Capper-Ketcham Act of 1928 are distributed to the States in the proportion which the rural population in each State and Territory bears to the rural population of all States and Territories, as determined by the next preceding Federal census.

The annual allotments under section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935 are based on total farm population in each State and Territory in relation "to the total farm population of the several States and Territories as determined by the next preceding Federal census." The total of Federal funds allotted annually

under these acts in relationship to rural and farm population, as determined by the census is approximately \$15,000,000.

Upon the basis of the rural population according to the 1950 census it was necessary to redistribute funds appropriated in accordance with the Smith-Lever Act of 1914 and the Capper-Ketcham Act of 1928, which resulted in losses to 24 States in the total amount of \$173,637.01, for the current fiscal year.

Up to the present time the Bureau of the Census has been unable to furnish this Department the final farm population figures according to the 1950 census, however, preliminary farm population figures furnished us by the Bureau indicate that 18 States will suffer a loss of funds distributed under section 21 of the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935. Several of the States which suffered losses this year in Federal Smith-Lever and Capper-Ketcham funds will apparently gain sufficient amounts of Bankhead-Jones funds based on the preliminary farm population figures to offset their losses and similarly several States which gained in the redistribution of Smith-Lever and Capper-Ketcham funds will apparently lose some Bankhead-Jones funds.

We estimate that if the final census figures on farm population are about the same as the preliminary figures, 15 States will probably lose a total of \$516,568 of Smith-Lever, Capper-Ketcham, and Bankhead-Jones funds.

Changes in the definitions of rural and farm population in the census of 1950 apparently had some bearing on the reductions in rural and farm population as compared with the 1940 census in a number of States.

Notwithstanding the reduction in rural and farm population in many States according to the 1950 census, the demands upon county agents and county home demonstration agents in those States have increased rather than diminished in recent years and there is great need for such county extension agents to assist farmers and their families during the defense period, particularly in increasing production and improving efficiency on the farm and in the home.

This situation arises every 10 years and would be remedied for the future by enactment of S. 1631, a report on which was transmitted to you on February 28, 1952. By passing S. 1631 and S. 2895 at the same time, or by consolidating them into a single measure, the immediate problem would be met and the situation would not arise in future years.

There appears to be an error in line 7 on page 1 of S. 2895, when consideration is given to the provision, appearing in lines 9 to 11 on page 1 and lines 1 to 4 on page 2 of the bill. It is suggested that the error be corrected by substituting for "\$1,071,000" in line 7 the figure "\$1,071,568".

This Department believes the objective of S. 2895 is meritorious and recommends enactment of the bill along with S. 1631, modified to take into account the provisions of S. 2895, to avoid similar problems in the future.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

C. J. McCORMICK, *Acting Secretary.*

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE EXTENSION SERVICE
Comparative distribution of Smith-Lever, Capper-Ketcham and Bankhead-Jones funds for fiscal years 1951 and 1953 (estimated) to the States and Territory of Hawaii

[1951 based upon 1940 census and 1953 based upon final figures of 1950 rural population and preliminary figures of 1950 farm population census data]

State	Rural population						Farm population—Bankhead-Jones funds						Total		
	Smith-Lever funds			Capper-Ketcham funds			1951			1053			Increase		
	1951	1952 and 1953	Increase	1951	1952 and 1953	Increase	\$1,399.32	\$502,475.28	\$475,787.19	\$688.09	\$26,638.00	\$39,583.63	\$2,470.88	\$32,956.21	
Alabama-----	\$151,506.66	\$149,100.44	-1,329.62	\$37,220.03	\$35,820.71	-\$235.71	\$1,399.32	\$502,475.28	\$475,787.19	\$688.09	\$26,638.00	\$39,583.63	\$2,470.88	\$32,956.21	
Arizona-----	33,296.96	33,220.63	-\$1,923.67	11,991.68	23,066.33	-\$233.71	1,459.25	419,860.17	400,354.86	-\$22,494.95	19,503.28	19,503.28	-\$2,470.88	19,503.28	
Arkansas-----	118,683.61	106,691.93	-11,991.68	33,217.36	31,758.11	-\$1,459.25	1,459.25	283,305.54	283,305.54	\$22,494.95	34,959.01	34,959.01	-\$2,470.88	34,959.01	
California-----	153,609.36	147,747.24	-11,137.88	37,464.80	36,817.85	-\$1,353.05	98.85	110,836.10	114,009.20	3,173.10	7,929.43	7,929.43	-\$2,470.88	7,929.43	
Connecticut-----	48,141.19	47,331.24	-\$1,810.95	809.95	24,638.47	24,539.62	675.28	57,650.95	49,721.52	14,970.40	2,261.30	2,261.30	-\$2,470.88	2,261.30	
Delaware-----	49,469.04	43,918.99	-5,550.05	24,739.96	24,124.68	-\$615.28	13.10	36,515.26	36,234.98	-\$810.28	400.39	400.39	-\$2,470.88	400.39	
Florida-----	19,101.31	18,994.12	-\$107.01	21,093.72	21,066.82	-\$27.10	129,651.51	130,333.92	782.41	13,557.39	13,557.39	-\$2,470.88	13,557.39		
Georgia-----	70,994.31	82,384.75	11,390.44	27,417.72	28,802.26	1,384.54	523.47	511,233.31	476,540.94	-\$40,690.37	34,752.37	34,752.37	-\$2,470.88	34,752.37	
Idaho-----	156,817.49	152,524.13	-4,293.36	37,834.95	37,331.48	-\$517.47	92,773.63	98,250.47	5,476.84	6,007.91	6,007.91	-\$2,470.88	6,007.91		
Illinois-----	35,408.92	35,408.72	-\$2.20	473.70	23,032.55	23,089.92	57.37	228.53	371,633.23	414,100.90	42,447.67	40,351.39	40,351.39	-\$2,470.88	40,351.39
Indiana-----	159,515.89	157,618.14	-1,867.75	38,183.11	37,954.58	-\$1,084.55	34,498.86	34,271.36	192,721.72	33,204.74	33,204.74	-\$2,470.88	33,204.74		
Iowa-----	120,302.76	120,230.20	-\$8,927.44	6,036.54	32,694.80	32,506.72	68.08	354,755.33	391,237.21	36,861.88	36,242.02	36,242.02	-\$2,470.88	36,242.02	
Kansas-----	114,139.96	113,588.18	-\$6,551.78	28,385.45	28,120.22	-\$265.23	734.79	280,492.16	282,126.51	9,122.53	7,540.63	7,540.63	-\$2,470.88	7,540.63	
Kentucky-----	84,983.60	78,957.15	-\$6,036.54	2,297.75	2,297.75	-\$77.00	280.76	473,004.01	472,126.51	-\$77.00	6,544.01	6,544.01	-\$2,470.88	6,544.01	
Louisiana-----	152,977.32	150,673.76	-\$1,304.56	37,387.96	37,107.29	-\$270.67	908.70	326,764.51	289,178.12	37,585.39	45,960.00	45,960.00	-\$2,470.88	45,960.00	
Maine-----	109,083.79	101,618.88	-\$8,464.91	32,049.30	31,441.20	-\$611.57	320.70	83,322.64	77,790.36	5,532.28	8,571.25	8,571.25	-\$2,470.88	8,571.25	
Maryland-----	63,063.69	64,971.86	1,908.17	2,709.18	2,391.36	-\$307.82	231.54	108,235.27	107,036.57	-\$1,198.70	941.01	941.01	-\$2,470.88	941.01	
Massachusetts-----	42,748.46	65,287.58	22,539.12	26,433.25	26,684.79	2,240.54	72,883.76	57,937.44	15,731.51	14,946.32	10,333.33	10,333.33	-\$2,470.88	10,333.33	
Michigan-----	139,007.00	151,280.51	12,273.51	35,688.96	37,180.25	1,491.29	322,829.40	348,560.91	22,373.94	26,496.31	26,496.31	-\$2,470.88	26,496.31		
Minnesota-----	110,427.47	112,638.14	2,210.67	32,213.31	32,481.19	267.88	348,555.43	370,929.37	22,373.94	24,552.49	24,552.49	-\$2,470.88	24,552.49		
Mississippi-----	135,402.66	128,831.31	-\$6,571.35	35,250.32	34,450.34	-\$800.28	524,051.38	540,471.48	16,420.65	9,048.42	9,048.42	-\$2,470.88	9,048.42		
Missouri-----	140,634.88	125,065.15	-\$15,569.73	33,886.93	33,922.36	1,041.44	1,894.04	424,282.66	429,610.53	5,327.92	1,528.08	1,528.08	-\$2,470.88	1,528.08	
Montana-----	34,018.54	35,175.50	256.96	23,030.42	23,061.44	31.02	83,243.96	84,484.06	1,240.10	1,240.10	1,240.10	-\$2,470.88	1,240.10		
Nebraska-----	67,417.76	63,195.61	-\$4,222.15	26,982.76	26,685.78	-\$53.97	198,975.81	205,681.22	6,705.41	1,969.29	1,969.29	-\$2,470.88	1,969.29		
Nevada-----	14,918.64	13,747.72	-\$380.25	20,583.79	20,629.39	46.20	25,698.11	26,385.36	687.25	1,113.70	1,113.70	-\$2,470.88	1,113.70		
New Hampshire-----	24,918.64	27,119.55	2,200.91	21,814.92	20,081.80	-\$267.60	45,320.00	42,475.57	2,944.43	4,766.02	4,766.02	-\$2,470.88	4,766.02		
New Jersey-----	64,818.34	59,076.45	-\$5,741.89	26,666.64	25,967.88	-\$688.76	71,390.79	69,950.14	-\$1,440.65	7,881.32	7,881.32	-\$2,470.88	7,881.32		
New Mexico-----	35,455.41	35,652.41	197.00	23,730.51	23,119.43	-\$23.72	84,068.40	82,400.98	2,668.42	1,534.24	1,534.24	-\$2,470.88	1,534.24		
New York-----	175,677.81	172,378.97	-\$3,298.84	40,138.61	39,745.00	-\$3,305.61	402.71	282,000.98	294,016.12	11,615.14	7,913.50	7,913.50	-\$2,470.88	7,913.50	
North Carolina-----	196,032.50	213,665.24	17,632.65	42,624.01	44,766.46	2,142.45	616,134.72	673,034.73	56,900.01	76,675.11	76,675.11	-\$2,470.88	76,675.11		
North Dakota-----	46,527.00	44,386.30	-\$2,141.40	24,412.25	24,181.40	-\$291.85	147,807.07	140,718.58	2,911.41	509,300.54	509,300.54	-\$2,470.88	509,300.54		
Ohio-----	174,344.00	189,657.82	14,713.82	39,886.40	41,774.11	1,787.71	13,593.01	41,071.06	2,944.43	30,694.54	30,694.54	-\$2,470.88	30,694.54		
Oklahoma-----	114,335.77	92,701.34	-\$21,634.43	32,688.61	30,056.80	-\$2,631.81	354,232.35	328,339.74	-\$1,440.65	7,881.32	7,881.32	-\$2,470.88	7,881.32		

Oregon	49,965.31	63,076.00	13,110.69	24,860.31	26,454.24	1,583.93	112,951.25	128,265.62	15,314.37	30,018.90
Pennsylvania	247,302.93	243,983.69	3,309.24	48,859.18	48,454.63	404.65	348,623.99	354,522.19	5,986.50	2,184.61
Rhode Island	14,294.63	19,426.65	5,132.02	20,522.28	21,146.32	624.04	26,217.56	24,903.94	3,067.42	4,442.44
South Carolina	112,682.90	111,242.26	1,440.64	32,487.60	32,311.44	76.76	349,274.61	352,312.03	3,067.42	1,450.62
South Dakota	44,727.29	52,965.77	1,761.52	24,223.30	24,098.76	214.54	130,307.90	140,247.96	9,849.97	7,873.91
Tennessee	145,266.42	149,045.19	3,778.77	36,450.19	36,908.43	488.24	478,227.94	502,046.82	23,818.88	28,055.89
Texas	260,920.43	227,221.46	33,688.97	50,515.24	46,414.96	4,100.28	796,775.47	633,000.15	162,775.32	200,574.57
Utah	27,534.10	28,069.97	535.87	22,132.38	22,197.38	65.00	57,596.34	58,242.33	646.59	1,247.46
Vermont	20,902.05	28,155.25	1,253.20	22,055.51	22,207.75	152.24	58,289.54	58,485.80	216.26	1,621.70
Washington	134,126.66	142,955.19	8,828.53	35,095.44	36,167.86	1,072.42	374,361.83	387,206.59	7,155.24	2,745.71
West Virginia	68,315.60	76,214.07	7,888.47	27,091.95	28,051.88	959.33	142,282.78	149,866.09	7,583.31	16,441.71
Wisconsin	107,955.11	109,122.23	1,167.12	31,912.64	32,053.64	141.00	211,331.54	214,925.08	3,393.54	4,901.60
Wyoming	114,555.52	119,375.85	4,920.33	32,703.17	33,300.52	597.35	337,178.24	364,172.11	26,933.87	32,511.55
Hawaii	21,256.35	21,031.51	224.84	21,368.92	21,341.47	27.45	46,185.03	46,898.60	713.57	461.29
	21,394.87	21,713.00	318.13	21,386.77	21,424.35	38.58	66,699.96	81,666.84	14,966.88	15,323.59
Total	4,601,394.87	4,601,713.00	155,109.32	154,791.19	1,480,000.00	18,845.82	12,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	409,694.14	516,887.03
										516,508.90

¹ The act of May 16, 1928, authorizes increases in the permanent annual Smith-Lever funds for Hawaii.

² Hawaii based on 1940 farm population census.

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Calendar No. 1610

82d CONGRESS
2d SESSION

H. R. 6773

[Report No. 1680]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 7 (legislative day, MAY 1), 1952

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 6 (legislative day, JUNE 5), 1952

Reported by Mr. ELLENDER, with an amendment

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 *That the Act of April 24, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 343e-1), as*
4 *amended by section 707, title VII, of the Department of*
5 *Agriculture Organic Act of 1944, concerning cooperative*
6 *extension work is amended by striking out the figure “\$555,*
7 *000” and inserting in lieu thereof “\$1,071,000” and im-*
8 *mediately following the word “Provided,” the following:*
9 *“That \$555,000 of the appropriation made pursuant to this*
10 *authorization shall be apportioned to the States in accordance*
11 *with the apportionment of the like sum in the fiscal year*

1 1944 and \$516,568 of this authorization shall be appor-
2 tioned to the States in the proportion that the net loss to a
3 State as a result of the reallocation following the 1950
4 census bears to \$516,568."

5 *That appropriations available for agricultural extension work*
6 *in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953 (except the amount*
7 *apportioned pursuant to section 23 (b) (2) of the Bankhead-*
8 *Jones Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343d-1)), shall be paid*
9 *to the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in the same*
10 *proportions as appropriations available for such work in the*
11 *fiscal year ending June 30, 1952.*

Passed the House of Representatives May 5, 1952.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

82d CONGRESS H. R. 6773
2d SESSION

[Report No. 1680]

AN ACT

To provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

MAY 7 (legislative day, May 1), 1952

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 6 (legislative day, JUNE 5), 1952

Reported with an amendment



designed. In addition to the committee amendments, agreed to an amendment by Sen. Case to eliminate the specific authorization for the Government to conduct or contract for research on weather control and to be liable for damage suits in connection with such research. (pp. 7909-11.)

13. WATER UTILIZATION. Passed with amendment H. R. 6578, providing for research into and development of practical means for the economical production from sea or other saline waters, water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses. Agreed to a Cas amendment, in the nature of a substitute, to eliminate the building and operation of a plant by the Interior Department and authorizes in lieu thereof the making of contracts with private research foundations and industry, and an increase in the amount of funds which may be expended from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 over a 5 year period. (p. 7913-15.)

14. EXTENSION WORK. Passed as reported H. R. 6773, providing for additional authorizations for extension work in certain states which would otherwise lose funds as a result of the 1950 census (p. 7923).

15. FARM CENSUS. Passed as reported H. R. 7202, providing for an agricultural census in October 1954 and decennially thereafter in the same month (p. 7912).

16. RECLAMATION. Passed as reported H. R. 2813, to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Collbran reclamation project, Colo. (p. 7933-4).

17. APPROPRIATIONS. Sen. McClellan was appointed an additional conferee on H. R. 7368, Army civil-functions appropriation bill for 1953 (p. 7905).

18. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. Agreed to committee amendments to H. R. 1732, amending the National School Lunch Act relative to the apportionment of funds to Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, and passed over consideration of the bill after Sen. Johnston objected to it (pp. 7920-1).

19. PURCHASING. Agreed to a committee amendment in the nature of a substitute to S. 2487, permitting judicial review of Government contracting officers' decisions involving questions of fact arising under contracts in cases other than those in which fraud is alleged, and passed over further consideration thereof after an objection to the bill by Sen. Dougan (p. 7917).

20. TRANSPORTATION. Passed over S. 2653, to standardize rates for shipment of household goods shipped by the Government for its employees. Sen. Morse spoke in opposition to this bill, and Sen. Johnson (Colo.) spoke in favor of it (pp. 7912-3.)

21. TRANSPORTATION. Passed over S. 2364, to authorize the ICC to revoke or amend, under certain conditions, water carrier certifications and permits, after hearing an explanation of the measure by Sen. Johnson (Colo.), and an objection thereto by Sen. Morse (p. 7926).
Passed over S. 2355, to establish finality of contracts between the Government and common carriers of freight and passengers to the ICC, after agreeing to a committee amendment, and after an objection to the bill by Sen. Aiken (pp. 7926-8).

22. CREDIT UNIONS. Passed as reported S. 2384, to amend the D. C. Credit Unions Act (p. 7942).

23. PURCHASING. Passed with amendments H. R. 7405, to provide for the establishment

by the Defense Department of a single supply cataloging system, standardization of supplies, etc. (pp. 7946-7).

24. WATER RIGHTS. Passed with amendments S. 16, to authorize suits against the U. S. to adjudicate and administer water rights (pp. 7951-2).

25. LAND TRANSFER. Passed with amendment S. 3052, authorizing GSA to transfer to the Navy Department a parcel of land located at San Diego previously belonging to USDA and used in connection with an emergency rubber project (pp. 7936-7).

26. RECESSED until Mon., June 23 (p. 7953). LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM as announced by the acting majority leader: Mon., Puerto Rican constitution and, if time permits, duties on tuna-fish imports and Internal Revenue Code amendments; remainder of the week undetermined; except that "it is expected that" the Interior Department appropriation bill will be taken up and "it is hoped that" the State, Justice, Commerce Departments appropriation bill will be considered, during the latter part of the week (pp. 7952-3).

BILLS INTRODUCED

27. PERSONNEL. H. R. 8318, by Rep. Morrison, to amend section 1 (d) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, so as to provide certain benefits for employees engaged in law-enforcement work who because of disability or other reasons are unable to complete 20 years of service in such work; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 7903).
H. R. 8324, by Rep. Hall, to permit optional retirement at 60 years of age; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee (p. 7903).

28. ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY. H. J. Res. 485, to authorize a compact or agreement between the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and certain other States, and the Dominion of Canada, with respect to the St. Lawrence seaway; to Public Works Committee (p. 7903).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX - June 20

29. PRICE CONTROL. Rep. Garnatz inserted Ellis Arnall's (director, OPS) letter to the editor of Business Week denying the assertion that "top staff men at the Office of Price Stabilization are working on a plan to scrap most price ceilings entirely" (p. A4049).
Rep. Harrison inserted Samuel Fraser's (executive vice president of the International Apple Association) statement urging removal of all OPS controls on apples and pears (pp. A4055-6).

30. TOBACCO. Rep. Wier inserted a Washington Post article, "Maryland Affairs: Tobacco Counties Want Props Put Back," discussing the problems of the Maryland tobacco farmer and favoring Rep. Sasser's bill which would provide price support for the 1952 crop of Maryland tobacco (p. A4070).

31. COTTON. Rep. Smith inserted a Memphis Commercial Appeal article discussing the lasting qualities of cotton (p. A4074).

32. MATERIAL SHORTAGES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Jenison favoring the Sadlak amendment to the Defense Production Act extension bill which would make ineffective the International Materials Conference, and inserting a report of 10 House Members discussing the effects of controls over sulfur, newsprint, copper, and other materials (pp. A4077-80).

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, the necessity for the proposed legislation is occasioned by the present unavailability to the Civil Aeronautics Board of suitably flexible sanctions for the most effective enforcement of the economic regulatory provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act. The purpose of the bill is to provide civil penalty sanctions for all violations of economic regulatory requirements, including those committed by all different classes of air carriers, certificated as well as noncertificated. At the present time the Board can cancel a license, but cannot impose a fine. Persons who violate the rules and regulations may be fined, but the carrier cannot be fined. There is no half-way method provided. It must be "whole hog or none." It is "double or nothing." The Board would have to put the carrier out of business. That is the only thing it could do. No other penalty is now provided which they could impose. The Board either has to close its eyes and let the violation continue, or impose the very severe penalty of putting the carrier out of business.

There are a good many examples of such penalties. The Interstate Commerce Commission, for instance, may demand and collect civil penalties. The Federal Power Act of 1935 provides for a civil penalty in the form of a forfeiture up to \$1,000 in cases of failure to comply with an order of the Federal Power Commission. The Communications Act of 1934 contains a provision of this kind. Civil penalties are available to the Securities and Exchange Commission up to \$100 a day under the Securities and Exchange Act for failure to file information reports and other documents. Under the Shipping Act of 1916, the Maritime Administration has available civil penalties of \$100 a day for failure to make and file reports, and so forth. Provision for such penalties is highly necessary in the enforcement of regulations pertaining to air safety and the economic regulatory requirements which must be made.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The question I desire to ask the Senator from Colorado, whose committee has jurisdiction of civil aeronautics legislation, does not relate to this particular matter, except indirectly. The purpose of the bill, as I understand, is to reinforce the authority of the Civil Aeronautics Board, and to grant authority, which it does not presently have, for the imposition of penalties. Am I correct?

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. That is correct. In other words, we are trying to give the Civil Aeronautics Board authority to do a little "spanking," instead of finding it necessary to put a man in jail or to deprive him of all his rights. We want them to be able to give him a little slap on the wrist, instead of being required to lower the boom on him.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That seems sound. But let us suppose it were the other way

around, and that the Civil Aeronautics Board had made a mistake. They might try to impose a light penalty upon a particular municipality, which might not suffer except for the action of the Civil Aeronautics Board. I call the attention of the Senate, and particularly the attention of the Senator from Colorado and of my colleague from the State of New Mexico, to what occurred in connection with the airport at Clayton, N. Mex. The airport was built under the law, supposedly with the approval of the Civil Aeronautics Board. It was built under proper supervision and inspection. Now, because the General Accounting Office sees the matter differently, it is claimed that Clayton, N. Mex., should be punished.

The airport was built by the city of Clayton, and it is a beautiful one. It is an absolutely necessary one, and it was constructed supposedly under the law, with the approval, permission, and inspection of the Civil Aeronautics Board, and under its supervision. Now, since the General Accounting Office says, "The Civil Aeronautics Board did not proceed in the correct manner," the one to suffer is the poor little city of Clayton, N. Mex. There may be other cities in the United States similarly situated.

I believe the Civil Aeronautics Board should impose small penalties once in a while, but the Civil Aeronautics Board itself should also be "spanked," when it makes a mistake in regard to an airport at a municipality such as Clayton, N. Mex., or some other city in Colorado, Vermont, or elsewhere. The General Accounting Office says the city of Clayton must pay back \$80,000.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I agree with the Senator that a bureaucratic government makes many mistakes, and I should like to see a bill introduced designed to correct that situation. My colleague from Colorado will remember the case of the Denver airport. One member of the Civil Aeronautics Board had accepted a plan for the building of the airport, but the Civil Aeronautics Board then rejected it, causing a very great loss.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The situation at Clayton, N. Mex., was even worse. The airport there is already constructed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I have full sympathy with the Senator. I hope he will introduce appropriate legislation to correct that situation.

Mr. CHAVEZ. We intend to do that.

The **PRESIDING OFFICER.** The time of the Senator from Colorado has expired. The present occupant of the Chair understands that the Senator from Kansas desires that this bill go over, and that it be included in the next call of the calendar. Without objection, it is so ordered.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6773) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work, which has

been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That appropriations available for agricultural extension work in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953 (except the amount apportioned pursuant to sec. 23 (b) (2) of the Bankhead-Jones Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343d-1)), shall be paid to the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in the same proportions as appropriations available for such work in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

INCREASE OF CERTAIN VETERANS' COMPENSATION RATES

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7783) to increase certain rates of veterans' compensation provided for specific service-incurred disabilities, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with amendments on page 1, line 10, after the word "be", to strike out "\$50" and insert "\$47"; on page 2, line 8, after the word "by", to strike out "\$5" and insert "\$47"; on page 3, line 8, to strike out "\$70" and insert "\$67"; in line 13, after the word "to", to strike out "\$50" and insert "\$47", and in line 17, after the word "to", to strike out "\$70" and insert "\$67."

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. SCHOEPPEL. Mr. President, may we have a short explanation of the measure?

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, it will be remembered that when this subject was before the Senate there was an effort made to include increases for statutory award cases, namely, the seriously injured veterans. Such provision was not made in the bill which was then before the Senate, but as a result, I think I may say, of the conference between the House and Senate—and perhaps I may also say modestly, on the recommendation and suggestion of Members of the Senate conference—there was immediately introduced in the House a bill which provided for two things: It provided increases in all statutory award cases, and it added two new disabilities to the statutory award cases, namely, loss of the use of the creative organ, and arrested tuberculosis cases. It provided a statutory award in those cases.

This bill deals with those cases, the statutory award cases, but to the House bill—and the Senate committee is agreeing with the House on those two recommendations—we are adding two new statutory awards which have heretofore had special statutory treatment.

The purpose of the committee in this bill has been to make uniform, so far as possible, increases given in statutory award cases. We are, therefore, just a bit under the House figures, but not very much, because the total cost of the Senate bill will still be approximately

\$21,000,000 for fiscal 1953, whereas the House bill would be approximately \$24,500,000 for 1953.

All the provisions of the bill apply entirely to veterans of the Spanish War, World War I, World War II, and veterans of the services in and after June 1950 who have service-connected disabilities.

The last two legislative measures enacted into law, increasing the rates of compensation for service-connected disabled veterans, did not include the so-called statutory award group covered by this bill. This group is composed in the main of the most severely disabled of the veteran class, such as those with the anatomical loss or loss of use of either or both of the hands or feet, blindness, total deafness, and combinations hereof. Congress by law has determined that in such cases a special rate should be authorized by statute for the specific disability. Thus, the term "statutory award."

At the present time, a statutory rate of monthly compensation (in addition to basic compensation) is set at \$42 for certain single losses, and for the more disabling of the mentioned conditions special rates are set, such as \$240 for the loss of both hands or both feet, one hand and one foot, or blindness in both eyes. This rate progressively increases from \$240 to \$282 to \$318 to \$360 as the disability combinations become more severe. The latter amount is the maximum rate which may be drawn by a service-connected veteran who does not have dependents.

Section 1 of this bill provides that the additional statutory award rate for single losses shall be increased from \$42

to \$47 per month, and that the ceiling for total compensation together with such additional rate shall be \$400 instead of the present \$360. This increase would approximately equal the increases previously approved by the Eighty-second Congress for the less severely disabled group.

Roughly, Mr. President, the increase amounts to approximately 11 percent, and we have sought to establish something like uniformity in the statutory award increases.

Mr. MILLIKIN. Mr. President, with reference to the statement made by the distinguished chairman of the Finance Committee, a number of us felt that a thorough study of statutory award cases should be undertaken, for the reason that basic figures on which we worked were taken out of the air. A number of us feel that in this particular field it should be the policy of the Government not only to do the adequate thing, but to do the generous thing, and for that reason we believe that a detailed case-by-case study should be made to see whether we are meeting our obligations.

That thought has been previously expressed upon the Senate floor. As the distinguished chairman of the Finance Committee has said, when a prior bill went to conference the Senate Members of the conference, realizing that there was not time for a real hearing on the subject and that it was impossible to set a definite time, concluded that it was unfair to this particular category of beneficiaries to do nothing at all. So, as has been stated, we requested the House Members to initiate and send to the Senate a bill on which we could act

before the session concluded. That is the bill which is now before us.

Mr. DOUGLAS rose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Illinois wish to be heard on the bill?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I wish to congratulate the committee for moving on the question of increases for statutory award cases which were omitted from the bill which was before this body some weeks ago. The Senator from Illinois at that time contended on the floor of the Senate that the awards for those who had lost the use of arms or legs, or who were blind or paraplegic, should be increased, along with nonstatutory cases, but he received rather rough treatment on the floor from some of the members of the committee. But all that has passed now, and so far as I am concerned all is forgiven. I am delighted that the committee has now adopted the suggestion which I made at that time and is moving in this direction: Thus the mills of the gods have ground in this case.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I should like to have the privilege of inserting in the RECORD at this point a statement in the nature of an analysis of the bill which I think will be helpful.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Statutory awards	Present rate	Basic compensation increase under Public Law 356 (H. R. 4394)	H. R. 7783 as approved by committee		
			Rate	Percent and dollar increase	Cost
(k): 1. Loss of use of 1 hand (rated 60 percent disability). 2. Loss of use of 1 foot (rated 40 percent disability). 3. Loss of 1 hand (rated 70 percent disability). 4. Loss of 1 foot (rated 40 percent disability). 5. Blindness 1 eye with only light perception (rated 30 percent disability). 6. Bill adds to this group "creative organ" (rated 20, 30, or 40 percent disability).	\$42 plus basic compensation for disability rated 10 to 100 percent. None	15 5 15 5 5 5	\$47 plus basic compensation for disability rated 10 to 100 percent. \$266	11 percent (\$5). 100 percent for World War II and Korea, 562½ percent for World War I. 11 percent (\$26)	\$5,100,000 9,000,000 1,075,000
(l): 1. Loss of use of both hands. 2. Loss of use of both feet. 3. Loss of use of 1 hand and 1 foot. 4. Loss of both hands. 5. Loss of both feet. 6. Loss of 1 hand and 1 foot. 7. Blind in both eyes with 5/200 visual acuity. 8. Permanently bedridden. 9. Regular aid and attendance.	\$240	None	\$313	11 percent (\$31)	565,000
(m): 1. Loss of use of 2 extremities which prevent elbow or knee action with prosthesis in place. 2. Loss of 2 extremities which prevent elbow or knee action with prosthesis in place. 3. Blindness in both eyes which require regular aid and attendance.	\$282	None	\$353	11 percent (\$35)	107,000
(n): 1. Loss of 2 extremities so near the shoulder or hip as to prevent use of prosthetic appliance. 2. Anatomical loss of both eyes.	\$318	None	\$400	11 percent (\$40)	1,291,000
(o): 1. If entitled to 2 or more of pars. 1 to n, no condition being considered twice. 2. Total deafness in combination with total blindness.	\$360	None	\$400	11 percent (\$40)	949,000
(p): 1. If the disabilities exceed the requirements for any of the rates (\$240 to \$360) the Administrator may allow next higher rate, or an intermediate rate, not to exceed \$360.	\$360	None	\$400	11 percent (\$40)	

Footnotes at end of table.

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apparel and fabrics which are so highly flammable as to be dangerous when worn by individuals (S. Rept. 1869)(p. 8458).

15. CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS. The Judiciary Committee reported without recommendation S. 2907, to prescribe policies and procedures to be followed by executive agencies in connection with cost-plus construction contracts (S. Rept. 1969) (p. 8459).
16. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Ken denied Secretary Brannan's charges that he has voted against things the farmers need (pp. 8518-21).
17. PUERTO RICO. Received the conference report on H. J. Res. 430, approving the Puerto Rican constitution (p. 8515).
18. TAXATION. Sen. George inserted a letter from the Treasury Department recommending various modifications of the provision in the recent tax law relating to the tax treatment of expenses of raising livestock held for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes (pp. 8516-7). He also inserted his letter to the Treasury Department objecting to several Treasury interpretations of the tax law (pp. 8517-8).
19. VETERANS' BENEFITS. H. R. 7656, to provide for education, training, and loan-guarantee benefits for veterans of the Korean conflict, was made the unfinished business (p. 8518).

BILLS INTRODUCED - June 27

20. SOIL CONSERVATION. H. R. 8400, by Rep. Curtis of Nebr., to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to cooperate with States and local agencies in the planning and carrying out of works of improvement for soil conservation, etc.; to Agriculture Committee (p. 8456).
21. FOREIGN AID. H. Con. Res. 228-234, to favor the economic development and improvement of the south Asian subcontinent; to Foreign Affairs Committee (p. 8456).
22. MINERALS. S. 3408, by Sen. Cordon, to permit mineral development of certain lands acquired by the U. S.; to Interior and Insular Affairs Committee (p. 8459).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX - June 27

23. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Various speeches during debate on S. 2594, to extend and amend the Defense Production Act (pp. A4264, 4267, 4268, 4280-1, 4283, 4285).
24. PERSONNEL. Speech in the House by Rep. Vursell favoring additional restrictions on annual leave (p. A4265).
25. LIVESTOCK. Rep. Harrison inserted various resolutions of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association regarding subsidies, forest administration, expenditures, mineral rights, regional development, etc. (pp. A4257-8).

HOUSE (Continued) - June 27

26. EXTENSION WORK; TOBACCO; LAND TRANSFER. The Agriculture Committee authorized Chairman Cooley to request House concurrence in the Senate amendments to H. R. 6773, to amend the authorizations for extension work in view of the 1950 census; H. R. 3554, to provide that the carry-over of Maryland tobacco for any marketing year shall be the quantity of such tobacco on hand in the U. S. on January 1 of such marketing year; and H. R. 4686, authorizing the transfer of

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a tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station, Nebr., to the city of Crawford (p. D657).

27. FORESTRY. The Agriculture Committee agreed to defer further consideration in the current session on H. R. 3491, to abolish the Lakeview Federal sustained-yield forest unit, Oreg. (p. D657).

HOUSE - June 28

28. EXTENSION WORK; TOBACCO; LAND TRANSFER. Agreed to the Senate amendments to the bills mentioned in item 26 above (pp. 8523-4). These bills will now be sent to the President.

29. SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 8370 (pp. 8526-80).

Agreed to the following amendments:

By Rep. Whitten, to prohibit use of foreign-aid funds "for the purchase of agricultural products or products produced from agricultural products not declared to be in short supply in the United States by the Secretary of Agriculture at less than the prevailing market price for such commodity within the United States or, if obtained from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks, at less than the support price of such commodity, including handling and storage costs" (pp. 8560-1). Before action on this amendment, a similar provision in the bill had been stricken on a point of order raised by Rep. Gary (p. 8560).

By Rep. Whitten, to add an item of \$57,130,000 for the Economic Stabilization Agency (p. 8576).

By Rep. Davis, Ga., to reduce economic and technical assistance for Asia and the Pacific from \$118,634,250 to \$67,793,000, by a 124-114 vote (pp. 8548-54).

By Rep. Williams, Miss., to cut the item for multilateral technical cooperation from \$15,708,750 to \$9,171,333; by a 112-96 vote (p. 8556).

By Rep. Keating, to reduce the funds for administrative expenses of foreign aid from \$42,000,000 to \$37,800,000; by a 101-72 vote (pp. 8558-60).

By Rep. Jensen, to limit the filling of personnel vacancies in connection with foreign aid (pp. 8561-2).

Rejected an amendment by Rep. Barrett to appropriate \$16,500,000 additional for the school-lunch program, by a 64-96 vote (pp. 8574-5).

30. DEFENSE PRODUCTION. Agreed, 194-142, to the conference report on S. 2594, to amend and extend the Defense Production Act (pp. 8581-96). The Senate also agreed to the report (pp. 8602-13). This bill will now be sent to the President. The following provisions were agreed to by the conferees: Extending price and wage control through April 1953 and extending the other titles through June 1953; removing consumer credit controls and providing for removal of credit controls on housing under certain conditions; compromising the Wollcott Emergency Court of Appeals amendment; providing that OPS be required to demonstrate the validity of its regulations by "substantial" evidence instead of a "preponderance" of the evidence; to accept the Talle amendment making clear that all food processors are entitled to the Capehart amendment and that all distributors of processed foods are entitled to the Herlong amendment; eliminating the Talle de-control amendment and the Cole amendment which would have applied the historical mark-up to an individual seller; providing for import control as specified in the House provision with an amendment which permits the Secretary of Agriculture to allow imports of a commodity in an



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House of Representatives

The House met at 10 o'clock a. m.
Rev. Walter A. Mitchell, pastor, Fountain Memorial Baptist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father, we bow in humble submission before the throne of the God of our fathers with the deepest gratitude for Thy love and mercy. We thank Thee for that shelter and succor which are far beyond what the world can give. Help us to love Thee because Thou didst first love us. More than ever before we pray that Thou shalt inspire us with the love of justice and righteousness and with the old American ideals and principles for a better future. Bring us into a unity of soul, mind, and heart, in allegiance to one Lord and one law. Help us, O Lord, to have mighty convictions, mighty surrenders, and mighty endeavors as we rededicate our lives today at the altar of service to our country. May our service be strong, patriotic, and positive.

Wilt Thou graciously remember our President, our Speaker, and all Members and officers of this House. And finally, our Father, we pray that eternal peace shall reign within the hearts of all the nations and within our own lives as individuals.

This we pray today in the name of Jesus, our Lord and Master. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carrell, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 7313. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes

of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. MCKELLAR, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. SALTONSTALL to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with an amendment in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 5426. An act relating to the Reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the said bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. LONG, Mr. HUNT, and Mr. CANN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina and Mr. LANGER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 52-25.

AMENDMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ACT OF 1938

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 6773) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Page 1, line 8, after "year", insert "(or on January 1 of such marketing year in the case of Maryland tobacco)."

Page 1, line 10, strike out all after "year" over to and including "and" where it appears the first time in line 2 on page 1 and insert "in which such marketing year begins."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, will the gentleman explain the nature of the Senate amendments?

Mr. COOLEY. This bill amends the definition of the carry-over and total supply for Maryland-type tobacco. The amendment made by the Senate is merely in the nature of a clarifying amendment and is to make it clear that the total supply is not to include tobacco produced during the current marketing year. That, I understand, is the only change made.

Mr. HOPE. I withdraw my reservation of the right to object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION WORK

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 6773) to provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work, with a Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert "That appropriations available for agricultural extension work in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953 (except the amount apportioned pursuant to section 23 (b) (2) of the Bankhead-Jones Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343d-1)), shall be paid to the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in the same proportions as appropriations available for such work in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. RANKIN. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, has the gentleman consulted the other members of the Committee on Agriculture? What effect does this amendment have?

Mr. COOLEY. The Committee on Agriculture met yesterday and unanimously approved the procedure I am following now, that is, to accept the Senate amendment. What actually happened was that the House bill authorized an additional appropriation of \$516,000 to prevent reduction in the extension-service funds for those States adversely affected by the census of 1950.

The effect of the Senate amendment is to hold the status quo, so to speak, and to permit the funds to be apportioned, as they have been apportioned, without regard to the 1950 census.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

~~ROBINSON REMOUNT STATION,
FORT ROBINSON, DAWES COUNTY,
NEBR.~~

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4686) authorizing the transfer of a certain tract of land in the Robinson Remount Station, Fort Robinson, Dawes County, Nebr., to the city of Crawford, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 3, line 3, strike out "50 percent of." Page 3, after line 5, insert:

"Deeds to the property conveyed pursuant to this act shall contain a reservation to the United States of all gas, oil, coal, and other mineral deposits or fissionable materials as may be found on such lands and the right to the use of the lands for extracting and removing same."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand that the amendments which were put in by the other body are entirely satisfactory to the gentleman from Nebraska who is the author of the bill, and I see no reason why they should not be accepted.

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. It is satisfactory I think to the senior member from Nebraska and Senator MORSE from Oregon who presented the amendments. I think it is satisfactory to the city of Crawford.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

~~RESERVE COMPONENTS OF ARMED
FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES~~

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the

Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 5426) relating to the Reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States, with Senate amendments thereto, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. BROOKS, FISHER, CLEMENTE, COLE of New York, and VAN ZANDT.

~~PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE
HOUSE~~

Mr. PATMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and include certain excerpts and statements, newspaper articles, and editorials.

[Mr. PATMAN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

~~EXTENSION OF REMARKS~~

Mr. CURTIS of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a complete copy of the funeral services of the late Hon. Karl Stefan. I am informed that it exceeds the usual limit, and the cost is estimated to be \$180. Notwithstanding, I ask unanimous consent that it may be inserted in the RECORD.

Mr. RANKIN. The truth of the business is that it will not cost anything extra because all the people are employed and all the machinery is in operation so I am sure there will be no objection.

The SPEAKER. Notwithstanding the cost, and without objection, the extension may be made.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

~~THE STEEL STRIKE~~

(Mr. BENDER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD.)

Mr. BENDER. Mr. Speaker, it is high time that the Federal authorities charged with the responsibility of expediting the settlement of industrial disputes move themselves to end the steel strike. Our President has gone on a sit-down strike against the Taft-Hartley Act and the country. Our mediation authorities are obviously taking their cue from the White House.

Meanwhile, the industrial production of our country is grinding to a halt. Within the next few days, some of our major steel producers will be shut down. In Cleveland, the Midland Steel Co., General Motors, and the Cadillac tank plant are closing down entirely or working on limited schedules. Our entire economy is gravely threatened.

This issue is bigger than any personal quarrel or political ambition. It is vital to the future of our country that the machinery for settling this dispute be put in motion at once. Without Government intervention at the Presidential level, the issues would long since have

been resolved. It is up to Mr. Truman now to set the wheels which he stopped back into motion. Management and labor are ready to talk. Our Government must not keep them apart.

~~CALL OF THE HOUSE~~

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 121]

Andahl	Evins	Morano
Abernethy	Fallon	Morris
Addonizio	Fenton	Morrison
Albert	Frazier	Moulder
Allen, La.	Furcolo	O'Hara
Anfuso	Gore	Patten
Arends	Gwynn	Philbin
Aspinall	Hall	Pickett
Bates, Ky.	Edwin Arthur	Potter
Beamer	Hall	Powell
Beckworth	Leonard W.	Reece, Tenn.
Belcher	Hand	Reed, Ill.
Boggs, Del.	Hebert	Richards
Boggs, La.	Heffernan	Rogers, Tex.
Bolling	Heller	Sabath
Bonner	Herter	Sasscer
Buckley	Holifield	Scott, Hardie
Burdick	Jackson, Wash.	Seely-Brown
Carlyle	James	Shafer
Carnahan	Jones	Shepard
Case	Hamilton C.	Smith, Wis.
Celler	Judd	Stanley
Chatham	Kean	Steed
Clemente	Kelley, Pa.	Stigler
Cole, N. Y.	Kennedy	Stockman
Combs	Kilburn	Sutton
Coudert	King, Calif.	Tackett
Cox	King, Pa.	Thompson, Tex.
Davis, Tenn.	Kirwan	Vail
Dawson	Kluczynski	Vinson
Deane	Larcade	Welch
Dempsey	Lyle	Wharton
Dingell	McDonough	Wickersham
Donovan	McKinnon	Willis
Doughton	Miller, N. Y.	Wolcott
Eaton	Mitchell	Woodruff

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 318 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

~~LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM~~

(Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I asked for this time in order to inquire of the majority leader as to the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. Next week will be one of those uncertain weeks. Almost anything can develop as we all know.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And probably will.

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes. For the guidance of the Members as to what I hope we will be able to take care of, in addition to other matters which might arise such as conference reports and other things which cannot be anticipated, on Monday there will be two contempt proceedings out of the Committee on Un-American Activities. I might remind the House that it is the policy on such matters to have a roll call so that

Public Law 460 - 82d Congress
Chapter 583 - 2d Session
H. R. 6773

AN ACT

All 66 Stat. 440.

To provide for the further development of cooperative agricultural extension work.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That appropriations available for agricultural extension work in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1953 (except the amount apportioned pursuant to section 23 (b) (2) of the Bankhead-Jones Act, as amended (7 U. S. C. 343d-1)), shall be paid to the States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico in the same proportions as appropriations available for such work in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952.

Approved July 7, 1952.

